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The People's Korea

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# President Kim Il Sung Reelected to Another 4-Yr. Term, Defense Spending Reduced

The Seventh Supreme People's Assembly held its one-day first session in Pyongyang with electing President Kim Il Sung to another four-year term and adopting a no-deficit 1982 state budget with reduced military spending.

The SPA (parliament) in its Apr. 5 sitting retained three vice-Presidents Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, and Pak Sung Chul, and Premier Li Jong Ok. It also elected its own organs as well as the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council.

The third SPA under the December, 1972 Socialist Constitution which introduced the presidential system drew world-wide attention because it was immediately before the 70th birthday of the chief of state and the first official appearance of his sole heir Mr. Kim Jong Il as one of its members.

Introducing a motion to reelect President Kim Il Sung to his post on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-President Kim Il stressed the unanimous will of the whole Party and the entire nation "to hold him in high esteem generation after generation." (See Page 2)

Calling him "the great leader peerless" in the nation's history, vice-President Kim said, he "is now guiding all the work of the Party, State and military at their helm." To "follow him generation after generation," the vice-President stated, is "the most solemn mission devolved upon our nation by history."

He referred to "many turns and twists" and the present "glory and still brighter future" which mark the Korean people's history. Recalling his seventy years of career, the vice-President honored him with having "put forward the great Juche idea and a Juche-oriented revolutionary line."

As for the new leading officials elected by the SPA, Mr. Kim Jong Il did not get any elected job and the Minister of People's Armed Forces was not announced. No official explanation was given.

Experts agree, however, that there is no special meaning to be speculated about. They all discarded the allegations spread by the Americans and the south Koreans as totally ridiculous.

The terms of the President, the SPA, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council are all four years. The SPA, normally run by the Standing Committee, is elected in a popular vote. As the legislature, the SPA is "the highest organ of the power" of the DPRK. Its deputies are guaranteed inviolability under law, free from any arrest without its authorization.

Though it can "decide on questions of war and peace," the President is empowered to ratify or abrogate treaties concluded with foreign countries. The President, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council are accountable to the SPA.

The President, as chief of state, "directly guides the Central People's Committee," and "presides over meetings of the Administration Council," if necessary. He is also the Supreme Commander of the entire armed forces of the nation and serves the National Defence Commission as its Chairman.

The Central People's Committee is "the highest leadership organ of state power" of the DPRK and is responsible for its domestic and foreign policy decisions. The Administration Council (cabinet) is the "administrative and executive body of the highest organ of power." It works under the guidance of the President and the Central People's Committee.

The SPA, held in the absence of seven deputies – representatives of the Korean community in Japan, including Chairman Han Duk Su of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan – is composed of 615 deputies. They are not allowed by the Japanese Government to go to Pyongyang.

According to its credentials committee report, the composition of the SPA membership breaks down: workers, 34.6 percent, farmers, 10.2 percent and women, 19.6 percent; by age, those below 36, 3.9 percent and those between 36 and 55, 71.2 percent; by education, college graduates, 50.4 percent and those from specialized schools, 12.8 percent and middle school graduates, 36.8 percent.

The SPA, whose agenda were, firstly, the election of the President, secondly, the nomination of new top officials and, thirdly, the adoption of the 1982 budget.

The 1982 budget, scaled at 22,546 million won (about $22 billion), relies on state enterprises' proceeds for its revenues as no tax is collected. The budget is marked by a total balance of revenues and expenditures – to be precise, no deficit, in striking contrast with those of south Korea, the United States and Japan which finance their spending partly by issuing bonds and borrowing money from abroad. (See Report by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong on Page 3)

At a time when Seoul, Washington and Tokyo are sharply increasing their military expenditures to perfect their combat capability, the DPRK has adopted a reduced defence budget, or 14.5 percent while last year 14.8 percent went to the defence purposes.

Investments in chemical industry grow by 20 percent from last year and metal industry by 12 percent, while electricity gets funds 13 percent more than last year.

This is in line with the tasks set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year message to the nation this year. He stressed the need to improve the living standards of the people radically by expanding chemical industry.

The SPA disclosed the results of last year's state budget performance. The budget of last year recorded revenues of 20,684 million won, up 1 percent from the plan, or 8.1 percent above the 1980 level. The expenditures reached 99.3 percent of the plan, or 7.9 percent above the 1980 figure, generating a surplus of 351 million won.

## *New Line-up*

The first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on April 5 elected the following personages as the Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Members of the Central People's Committee, Members of the Administration Council, Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), President of the Central Court, Procurator-General of the Central Procurator's Office, the Budget Committee and Bills Committee of the SPA:

### Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Members of Central People's Committee:

Vice-Presidents:
**Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk and Pak Sung Chul**
Secretary:
**Rim Chun Chu**
Members:

**Kim Il Sung,**
**Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, Rim Chun Chu, So Chol, O Baek Ryong, Kim Hwan, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Li Gun Mo and Kang Hui Won**

**Members of Administration Council:**
Premier:
**Li Jong Ok**
Vice-Premier:
**Kang Song San**
Vice-Premier:
**Kye Ung Tae**
Foreign Minister (and Vice-Premier):
**Ho Dam**
Chairman of the State Planning Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Hong Song Ryong**
Chairman of the Extracting Industry Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Hong Si Hak**
Chairman of the Machine Industry Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Choe Jae U**
Chairman of the Foreign Trade Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Kong Jin Tae**
Chairman of the Fishery Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Choe Gwang**
Chairman of the Agrarian Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Kim Chang Ju**
Chairman of the Transport Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Kim Hoe Il**
Chairman of the Building-Materials Industry Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Kim Du Yong**
Chairman of the Light Industry Commission (and Vice-Premier):
**Kim Bok Sin**
President of the Academy of Sciences (and Vice-Premier):
**Chong Jun Gi**
Chairman of the Public Service Commission:
**Rim Hyong Gu**
Minister of Culture and Arts:
**Li Chang Son**
Minister of Foreign Trade:
**Choe Jong Gun**
Minister of Electric Power Industry:
**Li Ji Chan**
Minister of Communications:
**Kim Yong Chae**
Minister of Natural Resources Development:
**Ko Jong Sik**
Minister of External Economic Affairs:
**Chong Song Nam**
Minister of Metal Industry:
**Choe Man Hyon**
Minister of Labour Administration:
**Chae Hui Jong**
Minister of Public Health:
**Pak Myong Bin**
Minister of Finance:
**Yun Gi Jong**
Minister of Land and Marine Transport:
**Pang Chol Gap**
Minister of Materials Supply:
**Kim Tae Gak**
Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology:
**Kim Chang Ho**
Chairman of the State Construction Commission:
**Kim Ung Sang**
Minister of Construction:
**Cho Chol Jun**
Chairman of the Commission of Land and City Management:
**Pak Im Tae**
Minister of Railways:
**Li Ik Sun**
Minister of Chemical Industry:
**Maeng Tae Ho**
Chairman of the Education Commission:
**Choe Tae Bok**

Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Members of Standing Committee of SPA
Chairman:
**Hwang Jang Yop**
Vice-Chairmen:
**Ho Jong Suk and Hong Gi Mun**
Secretary:
**Kim I Hun**
Members:
**Hwang Jang Yop, Ho Jong Suk, Hong Gi Mun, Kim I Hun, Chong Dong Chol, Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Gi Nam, Li Yong Ik, Ryom Tae Jun, Chong Du Hwan, Li Yong Su, Kim Bong Ju, Kim Song Ae, Son Song Pil and Chon Se Bong**

President of Central Court:
**Pang Hak Se**

Procurator General of Central Procurator's Office:
**Han Sang Gyu**

Budget Committee:
Chairman:
**Kim Hwan**
Members:
**Kim Chang Ju, Hong Song Nam, Maeng Tae Ho, Li Chung Song, Chang Yun Pil and Pak Sung Il**

Bills Committee:
Chairman:
**Yun Gi Bok**
Members:
**Li Jin Su, Pang Hak Se, Han Sang Gyu, Kim Song Ryong, Pak Su Dong, and An Sung Hak**

# Speech of Kim Il on Proposing President's Reelection

Deputy Kim Il, speaking on Apr. 5 at the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, proposed the reelection of President Kim Il Sung to the high post of chief of state.

He introduced the motion on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Stressing the absolute will of the whole Party and the entire people and the unanimous wishes of the whole nation, he said, "Our people will carry to a shining accomplishment through generations the revolutionary cause of Juche."

Follows an excerpt:

It is the absolute will of the whole Party and the entire people and the unanimous wishes of the whole nation to invariably have respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party and Republic and the great leader, at the high post of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and win the final victory of the Korean revolution and achieve an eternal prosperity of our nation.

I, authorized by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, report to this session of the Supreme People's Assembly the proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to invariably have the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the high post of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the unshakable will and ardent wishes of our entire Party members and the people of the whole country to hold him in high esteem for ever generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has wisely led the struggle of our Party and people for independence and sovereignty, socialism and communism for a long period spanning over half a century, thereby bringing about a fundamental turn in the position of the country and the destiny of our people and opening a new era of a great national prosperity and grandeur.

It was not until our people began to attend the great leader peerless in the long history of thousands of years that they found a right path of revolution and created a new history of national resurrection and the country's prosperity, rallied close in one revolutionary contingent.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung who stood at the head of the revolution in the dark period when our country was finding itself at the crossroads of survival and fall, put forward the great Juche idea and a Juche-oriented revolutionary line, waged an arduous underground revolutionary struggle and a bloody armed struggle and thus saved our people from colonial slavery and stood our country among full-fledged independent and sovereign states.

Having won the national liberation and the country's independence through the 20-year long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he has performed again feats of creation and construction for 40 years to turn our country once so poor and backward into a powerful socialist state independent, self-sustenant and self-reliant in defence and into a "model country of socialism" which has made a great leap to progress and civilization in all realms of politics and economy, ideology and culture.

By having the leader and the guide of the nation in the person of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have become a mighty and dignified revolutionary people confidently advancing to a brilliant future in accordance with their own faith and will with an ever-victorious revolutionary Party and the boundlessly prospering socialist country today, shaking off their past miserable lot in which they suffered all kinds of insult and humiliation, having lost the country.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought into shining reality the desire of the nation and the ideal of the people with his tireless efforts all through his 70 years is now guiding all the work of the Party, State and military at their helm with his vigorous energy and effecting an uninterrupted upsurge in all domains of revolution and construction.

He enjoys unbounded trust and respect not only among our people but also among the world progressive people as the founder of the great Juche idea, the genius of revolution and construction and the outstanding leader inspiring the world people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the international revolutionary movement to victory.

To hold him in high esteem at the head of our revolution and follow him generation after generation is the most solemn mission devolved upon our nation by history for the past of our revolution with many turns and twists, its today replete with glory and still brighter future and a revolutionary will which our people cherish as their rock-firm faith.

Merged into this are the ardent desire of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are struggling unyieldingly for the day when the entire fellow countrymen in the north and the south will lead a happy life alike in a reunified country and the earnest wishes of all overseas compatriots including the 700,000 compatriots in Japan who have gained their true national pride thanks to the great leader.

By having the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the high post of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and continuing to wage a vigorous struggle under the leadership of the Party and the leader, our people will constantly strengthen the revolutionary power of workers and peasants, make our country further prosper and develop and carry to a shining accomplishment through generations the revolutionary cause of Juche which was started and led by him.

# Support from O Jin U

*(Excerpt)*

Deputy O Jin U spoke at the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on Apr. 5. He warmly supported and approved the proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for reelecting President Kim Il Sung.

Deputy O Jin U said:

It is a rock-firm revolutionary faith and will of our entire people and People's Army soldiers to invariably have the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our People's Army and Supreme Commander of the revolutionary armed forces as a whole, at the high post of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and bring the revolutionary cause of Juche through to accomplishment under his leadership.

I warmly support and approve the proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK for electing the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the unanimous will and earnest wishes of the entire people and People's Army soldiers.

He is the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who founded the revolutionary armed forces of Juche type, the first genuine army of people in the long history of our nation, and led two rigorous revolutionary wars to brilliant victories, thus saving the destiny of the fatherland and people and firmly defending the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation; he is the genius of revolution and construction who has wisely led the struggles of our people for national liberation, class liberation and socialism and communism with his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership and thus built a powerful socialist state independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence, in this land where only backwardness and poverty had prevailed for long years.

Great exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in propounding outstanding revolutionary theory and military theory on the basis of the immortal Juche idea and bringing them to brilliant materialisation, thereby ushering in an era of a new upsurge in the national liberation struggle in colonies and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle constitute a militant banner inspiring to victory the struggle of the revolutionary people against imperialism and colonialism and for building an independent new world.

Deputy O Jin U emphatically said:

Though the Korean revolution has yet a long and rugged road to go, no rigorous trial can destroy our people's rock-firm will to hold the Party and the leader in high esteem, and our People's Army and people will invariably remain faithful for ever to their leadership.

# *Report on SPA Credentials Committee*

**Deputy Rim Chun Chu, Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, made a report of the committee at the First Session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK on April 5.**

He declared that the Credentials Committee of the SPA had examined all the materials on the elections held on February 28 and confirmed the qualification of all the deputies to the SPA who were elected in all the constituencies of the country in accordance with "regulations on the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK."

The deputies to the SPA elected in all the constituencies of the country this time, he said, are true representatives of the people who are boundlessly faithful to the Korean revolution and are struggling devotedly for the Party and the leader, the fatherland and people.

They include many anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who participated in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by President Kim Il Sung.

Workers hold 34.6 per cent, co-operative farmers 10.2 per cent and women 19.6 per cent of the deputies.

Follows the classification of the age of the deputies:

35 years and below... 3.9 per cent
36-55 years... 71.2 per cent
Above 55 years... 24.9 per cent

Their schooling is as follows:

Graduates from universities and colleges... 50.4 per cent,

Graduates from specialised schools... 12.8 per cent,

Graduates from middle schools... 36.8 per cent.

We consider that the composition of the deputies to the SPA elected this time conforms to the nature of the worker-peasant revolutionary power led by the working class, the reporter said.

# *Editorial of Rodong Sinmun on SPA Session*

*Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Apr. 5 came out with an editorial, on the importance of the First Session of the 7th SPA.*

*The editorial is titled "Historic Session Which Will Open Up Infinitely Bright Vista on the Road Ahead of the Republic."*

*The editorial says:*

The convening of the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great auspicious event of historic significance in the political life of our people and in their carrying out of the revolutionary cause.

The editorial goes on:

The session will mark a new milestone in providing a firm guarantee for carrying out the cause of the Party with honour by developing and strengthening the power of the Republic into an invincible revolutionary one.

The session will above all make the power of the Republic more successfully fulfil its function and role in carrying out the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. Today it is the most important task facing the power of our Republic to carry out this lofty cause with honor.

The power of the Republic assumes a very important duty in modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly will also bring about an epochal turn in consolidating as firm as a rock the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole society united closely around the Party.

Through the SPA session the power of the Republic will more solidly cement a political foundation for brilliantly realising the Party's leadership and develop and strengthen into a revolutionary power resolutely defending and carrying out the line and policy of the Party. Thus, the whole society will be firmly consolidated as one detachment thinking and acting in accordance with the idea and intentions of the Party and the people's support to and trust in our Party will be further deepened.

The power of our Republic is a revolutionary power which should carry out the cause of Juche to completion under the leadership of the Party. The great historic significance of the SPA session lies precisely in making the power of the Republic a powerful weapon for firmly defending the organisational and ideological foundation of the Party eternally.

Indeed, the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly will highly demonstrate the might and honour of the power of our Republic advancing under the leadership of the Party, greatly consolidate and develop the state and social system and mark an important occasion in providing a firm guarantee for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche to the end.

The power of our Republic has advanced along the road of arduous struggle and proud victory, holding aloft the banner of the great Juche idea.

The path traversed by our Republic is a history of struggle for brilliantly carving out the destiny of the people on its responsibility and bringing about the heyday of national grandeur and prosperity.

In particular, the power of the Republic has achieved big successes in the struggle for translating into practice the Party's slogan on modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and laid a solid foundation for bringing earlier the brilliant future of communism.

Our Republic exercises complete sovereignty in the international arena and our people have numerous friends and supporters in all parts of the world. Never in the history of our nation spanning 5,000 years has our fatherland developed and thrived so brilliantly as today and have our people become so a dignified, proud and independent people as today.

The increase of the might of the power of the Republic and the enhancement of its function and role are another precious success achieved in the course of the struggle for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Indeed, the power of the Republic successfully carried out in a brief historical period difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks of various stages which had not been fulfilled in thousands of years and has done a lot of work for the development and prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people, for the development of the times and the revolution.

The great successes achieved in the development and strengthening of the power of our Republic and socialist construction are the brilliant fruition of the tested leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

# More Money for Economic Purposes: Less Defense Spending

## Report by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong (Gist)

*The DPRK recorded a surplus of 351 million won (about $350 million) in its 1981 state budget. The revenues stood at 20,684 million won and budget expenditures totalled 20,333 million won. This was revealed by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong in her report "The Fulfilment of the 1981 State Budget and on the 1982 State Budget of the DPRK" to the First Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on Apr. 5. The state budget has been in the black every year since 1972.*

*The 1982 budgetary revenues and expenditures are scaled at 22,546 million won. Out of them, the economy gets funds 11.5 percent more than last years: a sharp increase in investments in chemical and metal industries and agriculture, with stress on further improvement of people's living standards. On the other hand, defense outlays were reduced by 3 percent against last year when 14.8 percent went to national defense.*

*Follow excerpts from the report of the Finance Minister:*

### 1981 BUDGETARY REVENUE

Thanks to the active measures taken by the Government of the Republic to increase the revenue resources of the state budget, the plan of the state budgetary revenue last year was fulfilled at 101 per cent. This means an 8.1 per cent rise above the revenue of 1980.

Thus, the state budgetary revenue last year reached 20,684 million won, surpassing the level of 20,000 million won. This means that our state budgetary revenue has grown at a very high rate of 11 per cent every year in the last seven years since 1974 when it surpassed the 10,000 million won level.

Today the leaping development of our finance ensures in only 7 hours as much budgetary revenue as the annual amount of 1946 though commodity prices were systematically reduced almost every year and the taxation was completely abolished.

### 1981 BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE

The state budgetary expenditure last year amounted to 20,333 million won, 99.3 per cent of the plan. This is an increase of 7.9 per cent above the 1980 figure.

As a result, last year's state budget was successfully fulfilled with a large sum of financial reserves amounting to 351 million won after fully meeting the vast needs for funds in the first year of the general march for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

#### Economy

Last year the Government of the Republic increased the outlay of funds for the national economy by 9.3 per cent above 1980 in order to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the ten prospective objectives of socialist economic construction along the main direction of the socialist economic construction indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The constructors in the domain of the power industry accelerated the expansion project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant to successfully ensure the commissioning of the generating equipment, while dynamically accelerating the already started construction of large-size hydro-power, lockgate power and small and medium hydro-power stations. In particular, the workers and technicians in this domain increased the production of electricity to the maximum to fully meet the demand of the national economy for electricity by energetically striving to operate the generators in full capacity.

In the extracting industry, large-scale coal and ore mines with big deposits and good mining conditions including the coal mines in Anju and Tokchon districts and the Komdok Mine were reconstructed on an expansion basis in a big way, vigorous endeavours launched to make mining facilities large-sized, modern and high-speed and further advance the comprehensive mechanization of pit work and promising mining reserves secured.

Last year the constructors in the field of the metal industry creditably carried out the reconstruction on an expansion basis of blast furnace No. 2 and the sintering furnace and the construction of the cold rolling mill at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, finished the expansion project of the steel shop of the Songjin Steel Works and widely introduced iron-making equipment and metallurgical methods using our domestic fuel. This expanded metallurgical bases and further strengthened the Juche character of the metal industry of the country.

The constructors in the domain of the chemical industry also performed feats of labour. They actively pushed the expansion project of the July 7 Chemical Factory, completed the construction of the sulphuric acid shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and successfully carried out projects for modernizing the carbide production process of the February 8 Vinalon Complex and splendidly built the Movilon Mill, a Juche-oriented chemical fibre production base, in a matter of one year or so.

Last year our heroic workers and constructors erected many grand monumental edifices in different parts of the country and completed the construction of over 2,470 objects in the industrial domain alone to adorn the first year of the general march with proud successes in construction.

Upholding the policy of the technical revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our workers, technicians, scientists and three-revolution team members vigorously carried on the mass technical innovation movement. They devised and manufactured many modern machines and equipment of new type and put forward a large number of worthy scientific inventions and innovation proposals positively conductive to the development of the state economy and the improvement of the people's living. Over 60,370 inventions and innovation proposals were introduced into production last year in the industrial domain.

Last year a big success was made in agricultural production, too, with the powerful assistance of industry.

With the vigorous acceleration of the construction of new reservoirs and the drainage projects including the completion of the large September 18 Reservoir and the project of changing the flow of the Taedong River, the irrigation system of the country has been further perfected and as a result of the struggle to acquire new land the area of cultivated land was further expanded.

With the disbursement of huge state funds the state sent tractors and various kinds of modern farming machines to the countryside and increased the supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines last year, too, to make a new stride forward in realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Successfully overcoming the unfavourable weather conditions, the entire agricultural working people and helpers to the countryside did farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the Juche method of farming to reap another bumper harvest last year.

Last year witnessed a new brilliant success in the development of fisheries, too. In particular, a new miraculous record was set up in fish catch: During last winter over 130,000 more tons of fish than that of the same period of the previous year was caught.

#### National Defense

In order to firmly defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution, last year the Government of the Republic appropriated for national defense 14.8 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure, thereby cordially ensuring with finance the struggle to implement our Party's military line of self-reliance in national defense.

#### Social and Cultural Measures

In the state budget the spendings for social and cultural measures last year showed an increase of 7 per cent above 1980.

As a result of vigorous construction of schools through an all-people movement, over 5,500 classrooms were built, conditions of experiment and practice improved and the material and technical foundations for education consolidated as a whole.

Last year the Nampo Ship Engineering College, the Tongchon Static Engineering College, the Chongsan Agricultural College and other new colleges were built and the study-while-working higher educational system was consolidated along with the full-time regular one.

More theatres, cinema houses and houses of culture were set up in towns and rural and fishing villages and many revolutionary literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value produced last year. As a result, our Juche-based literature and art were brought into fuller bloom.

Last year medical services for the people were improved still further.

The Grand People's Study House, a seat of learning of epochal significance in the development of science, technology and culture of the country with a floor space of 100,000 square metres, the modern Ice Rink covering 25,000 square metres, the Chongryu Restaurant, Pyongyang No. 1 Department Store and so forth were built magnificently and beautifully in a brief span of time to suit the national emotion and modern aesthetic sentiments. The Moranbong Stadium took on new looks, one more grand fun fair was built in historic Mangyongdae and the construction of the Munsu Street as large as a big town has been successfully accelerated following the completion of the modern Changwon Street.

Last year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic splendidly erected the Tower of the Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph as grand monumental edifices in the age of the Workers' Party, reflecting the unanimous desire of our people to highly praise the immortal revolutionary idea and revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and glory them for ever.

Last year countless modern dwelling houses were built in towns and rural villages to fully meet the demand of the working people for housing, more modernly appointed cultural and welfare establishments in all provinces, cities, counties and workers' districts and to further enhance the level of the cultural life of the working people and local construction was actively promoted to make local towns and rural villages as a whole more beautiful.

Last year the state disbursed a large sum running into several thousand million won to successfully ensure such communist measures in our country as the compulsory free education system, the system of nursing and bringing up children at state expenses, the universal free medical service system, the paid leave system, the system of accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and the system of supplying food and fuel at state expense.

### 1982 BUDGETARY REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

The state budgetary revenue and expenditure for this year are scaled respectively at 22,546 million won.

The state budgetary revenue this year will increase to 109 per cent compared with last year along with the rapid increase of production and the growing inner accumulation in all fields of the national economy.

The state budgetary expenditure this year will be 10.9 per cent above last year on the basis of the rapid increase of the state budgetary revenue.

#### Economy

The Government of the Republic envisages an 11.5 per cent increase above last year in the outlay to the national economy to accelerate the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, make a decisive advance in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan and lay a solid basis for attaining the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

This year the Government of the Republic will direct several hundreds of million won in the state budget to successfully ensure the battle to carry out the other major tasks of nature-remaking (reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land and constructing the Nampo Lockgate and Taechon Power Station) of weighty significance in attaining the ten long-range goals of economic construction in the 1980's and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

It will increase investments in the chemical industry this year by 20 per cent above last year to thoroughly implement the teachings of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on directing primary efforts to the struggle for hitting the chemical target.

In the chemical industry this year the existing production equipment will be repaired and readjusted to be operated in full capacity and, at the same time, nitric ammonium fertilizer, caustic soda and sulfuric acid shops will be built at some chemical factories and medium- and small-size chemical factories be actively developed.

This year's state budget envisages a large allocation of funds, 12 per cent greater than that of last year, to the domain of the metal industry in accordance with our Party's policy of directing efforts to this industry.

Workers in this domain will hasten the reconstruction on an expansion basis of metal factories including the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Hwanghae Iron Works, while directing efforts to the maximum utilization of the existing metal production equipment, and complete the construction of a new smeltery at an early date so that production of steel, rolled steel and various non-ferrous metals be markedly raised this year.

In order to fully meet the rapidly growing need of the national economy for electric power, fuel and raw materials this year, the state envisages disbursement of a colossal amount of fund, 12 per

(Continued on page 7)

### Highlights of 1981-1982 State Budgets

**1981**

–The budget recorded a surplus of 351 million won.

–The revenues reached 20,684 million won, showing an average 11-percent increase since 1974 when the 10,000-million won level was marked.

–The expenditures amounted to 20,333 million won, 99.3 percent of the plan, up 7.9 percent from 1980.

–Funds for the national economy were invested, up 9.3 percent from 1980.

- Yearly economic tasks were successfully achieved in most economic fields, including agriculture (9.5 million tons of grain).

–National defense got 14.8 percent of the total state spending.

–A great progress in social cultural construction was financed by allocations, up 7 percent from the previous year.

**1982**

–The state budgetary revenue and expenditure are scaled at 22,546 million won, with no deficit. The planned revenue will increase to 109 percent against last year.

–The expenditures show an increase of 10.9 percent above 1981.

–The economic funds increased by 11.5 percent.

- Several hundreds of million won goes to the four major nature-remaking projects (reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, acquiring 200,000 hectares of new land and constructing the Nampo Lockgate and Taechon Power Station).
- Chemical industrial investments show a 20-percent increase.
- Investments in metal industry grow by 12 percent.
- Funds, increased by 13 percent, are set for power and extracting industries.
- Machine-building industry is to undergo large-scale readjustment.
- A large amount of fund goes to transportation.
- Much fund is to be sent on the improvement of light industry.
- Agriculture gets a 12-percent increased fund.
- A 9 percent more fund is envisaged for housing construction.

–Social and cultural expenditures increased by 5 percent.

- An educational fund is increased by 6 percent.
- A large amount of educational aid fund and stipends is set aside for Koreans in Japan.

–A 14.5 percent of the state budget is outlayed for national defense. This is 3 percent less than the 1981 level.

# National Seminar on Juche Idea Held in Pyongyang

**An all-star national seminar on the Juche idea held in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang on March 25, 26 and 31 gave an overall review of the revolutionary history and exploits of President Kim Il Sung and proved in depth the greatness and universal applicability of the theoretical and practical principles of the revolutionary Juche idea and demonstrated its originality and invincible vitality as shown in all the areas of the DPRK.**

**The seminar organized as one of the biggest events to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader, was attended by the most authoritative figures from the nation's academic community.**

**It renewed the determination to carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche to the end generation after generation.**

**The seminar was preceded by commissions on philosophy, economy, party building, state building and law, education, literature and art, history, the press, military affairs and national reunification.**

**It adopted a letter to the President and received Mr. Kim Jong Il's treatise "On the Juche Idea."**

**Follow a summary of the report made by Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and excerpts from speeches by some speakers:**

**(Subtitles are ours... Ed.)**

## Integral System of Idea, Theory and Method of Juche

### 1) The Juche Idea

The Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the quintessence of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the basic idea which runs through its whole system and content.

The Juche idea is a great idea which was the first in history to elucidate a man-centred philosophical world outlook, expounding the essence and law of the socio-historic movement with the popular masses as the subject, the revolutionary movement, and the basic stand and method to be maintained in the revolutionary movement and its guiding principles.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first in history to raise the fundamental problem of philosophy from a new angle, placing man in the centre, and give a scientific exposition of it, thereby giving the most correct answer to the important question arising in the establishment of a world outlook.

The philosophical principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of everything is the most scientific and revolutionary principle which correctly reflects the essential features of the realistic world and the fundamental demand of man.

He was the first in the history of human thought to propound that man is a social being with independence, creativeness and consciousness, thereby giving the only correct scientific answer to the question of the intrinsic attribute of man.

His scientific exposition of the intrinsic attribute of man led to the establishment of a Juche-based view of man, the first of its kind in history, and to a fundamental turn in clarifying the position and role of man in the world.

The Juche idea elucidates a new view of the world on the basis of the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The essential characteristics of the Juche-based view of the world and its true superiority lie in the view that the world not only exists objectively, but also is dominated by man, not only changes in accordance with its own law of movement but also is transformed and developed in compliance with the purpose and demand of man by man's creative activities.

By the great Juche idea was elucidated the new Juche-based view of the world that nature and society are dominated and transformed by man, with the result that an important philosophical task of our era in which the popular masses have appeared on the scene as the master of their destiny, the master of history, has been most brilliantly solved.

He was the first in history to establish the socio-historic view of Juche by giving a scientific exposition of the essence and inherent law of the socio-historic movement as a movement of Juche.

The Juche idea expounds from a new angle the essence and the law of the socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, with the working masses placed in the centre, proceeding from the socio-historic principle, the fundamental principle of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly formulated the essence of all the socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, as the struggle for the independence of the working masses and expounded with his originality the law that society develops and history advances in keeping with the growth of the independent demand and creative capacity of the popular masses, and thus brilliantly accomplished the historical cause of establishing a Juche-based view of the socio-historic movement, the revolutionary movement, for the first time in the history of human thought.

The Juche idea gives a new exposition as to the basic stand and basic method to be maintained in the revolutionary movement.

The Juche idea clearly indicates not only the basic stand and method to be upheld in the revolutionary movement, but also guiding principles of revolution and construction.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence is the guiding principle of the revolutionary movement to be firmly upheld in the struggle for realising the independence of the working masses.

### 2) The Revolutionary Theory Of Juche

The revolutionary theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the revolutionary theory of Juche which was newly expounded and systematised in an integral on the basis of the Juche idea.

Its basic characteristic is that it is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses in the centre and strategy and tactics of revolution based on their role.

He deeply analysed the position of national liberation and class liberation in the struggle for realising the independence of the working masses and their co-relations and put forward original theory and strategy and tactics for the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, thereby giving flawless answers to important problems newly raised by the revolutionary practice of our era.

To have shown for the first time in history the most straight shortcut through which the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies representing the majority in the world could organically combine and solve in a unified way the tasks of national liberation and class liberation, achieve national independence and build a new society with their own efforts—herein lie greatness of the original theory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution put forward by him and its world-historic significance.

He propounded the original theory of developing and strengthening the people's power performing the function of people's democratic dictatorship established in the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution into a power performing the function of proletarian dictatorship.

He gave a most correct answer as to the looks of the communist society and its revolutionary course by clearly indicating the essential characteristics of a communist society and the line of distinction of the transitional period, placing the working masses in the centre for the first time in history.

Basing himself on a Juche-based exposition of the completely triumphant socialist society, he drew the line of distinction of the transitional period at the realisation of the completely victorious socialist society, a classless society, thus effecting a historic turn in indicating the course of socialist and communist construction.

With the original idea and theory of occupying the two fortresses of communism propounded by the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, a new ground was broken in the communist revolutionary theory and the working class and other working masses became able to more powerfully accelerate their onward movement to socialism and communism with a clear goal and fighting program.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the basic way of capturing the two fortresses of communism and gave comprehensive scientific and theoretical answers to all problems arising in its realisation.

On the basis of his new exposition of the historic mission of proletarian dictatorship, he gave a scientific elucidation of all problems arising in developing and strengthening the proletarian state in the period of socialist and communist construction, thereby giving most correct answers to the important problem urgently raised by the revolutionary practice of our era.

To have clarified in a scientific way the historic mission of proletarian dictatorship in the period of socialist and communist construction and its inevitability is one of the important exploits of the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The state of the working class can constantly develop and consolidate the socialist system and discharge its historic mission for realizing the independence of the working masses only when it closely combines dictatorship with democracy, and class struggle with the unity and cohesion of the people.

The theory and strategy and tactics of the world revolution is an important part of the revolutionary theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Since the revolutionary struggle of the working class is going on not only within each country but also on a world-wide scale, it is only too natural that the revolutionary idea of the working class should give correct answers to problems arising in the world revolution, too.

He laid a firm guarantee for ensuring a decisive superiority of the revolutionary independent forces over the counter-revolutionary forces on a world-wide scale and powerfully accelerating the world revolution by putting forward a new strategic slogan "Let Us Unite with the World People Advocating Independence!" and giving comprehensive answers to the questions of principle arising in realising the unity and cohesion of all the anti-imperialist independent forces including the socialist countries and the non-aligned movement.

He laid down the original basic strategy of the world revolution for directing the spearhead against U.S. imperialism and scientifically indicated the fighting strategy of multilating U.S. imperialism and the policy of struggling against its allies.

### 3) Leadership Method of Juche

The leadership method of Juche founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an important component of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first to put forward a revolutionary leadership theory and give a scientific answer to the problem of the method of mass guidance in the history of development of the revolutionary idea of the working class.

The leadership method founded by him is a Juche method of leadership evolved and systematized on the basis of the great Juche idea.

To lead the working masses to take part in the revolution and construction with a high consciousness of being the master of the revolution—this is the essence and main content of revolutionary leadership.

The revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a most correct answer to the basic problem arising in the leadership over the masses by defining the realisation of monolithic leadership of the leader and implementation of the revolutionary mass line as the basic principle for materialising the revolutionary guidance of the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the revolutionary work method and popular style of work embodying the Juche idea and popular style of work embodying the Juche idea and the mass line and systematized them in an all-round way, thereby giving a perfect answer to the problem of the work method and work style of the working class party.

The Juche idea, the revolutionary theory of Juche and the leadership method of Juche founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with his originality are a genuine guidng idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our era, a new era in which the working masses have appeared as the masters of the world and shape the history and their destiny independently and creatively.

## Ever-Victorious Weapon of Revolution and Construction

The revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary banner leading the cause of independence of the working masses to brilliant victory and an ever-victorious weapon of the revolution and construction of our era.

Greatness and invincible vitality of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung lie above all in having brought up and led our people who had been maltreated and oppressed for a long period to be the genuine masters of their destiny and the most dignified and proud people.

It is a great victory of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung to have put an end to the national history of distress, placed our people who had been subjected to all humiliation and maltreatment, suffering exploitation and oppression, on a high position of the legitimate master of a sovereign and independent state with their party, power and most progressive social system and achieved the first flawless unity of the leader, the party and the masses in the 100 odd year long history of the international communist movement, and herein lie the validity and indestructible vitality of his revolutionary idea.

The greatness and indestructible vitality of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung are eloquently demonstrated also in having built a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence on this land where only backwardness and poverty had prevailed and turned our country into the "homeland of Juche" and the "model country of socialism" praised by all the world people.

It is the immortal feats of the respected leader and a great victory of his revolutionary idea which will shine through all generations to have built a powerful socialist state independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence, daily developing and prospering, in this land where only poverty and backwardness had held sway for many centuries, brought a great leap to progress and civilization and opened a new heyday of human culture.

The greatness and indestructible vitality of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung find expression in its guiding our people to fulfil their international duty to world revolution and make immortal contributions to the development of the world revolution and the cause of human liberation.

It is for the banner of anti-

(Continued on page 8)

# Speeches (Excerpts)

## Socio-Historic Movement Working Masses for Independence

*Chi Chang Ik*, President of Kim Il Sung University

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established a socio-historic outlook of Juche evolved with working masses in the centre in compliance with the requirement of the Juche era, a new historic era when the working masses have emerged as the master of the world, and arranged in an integral system the essence and law of the socio-historic movement with the popular masses as the subject for the first time in the history of human philosophy and placed the socio-historic outlook of the working class on the highest plane.

The principle that the working masses are the subject of history and the motive force of the development of society is the basic principle of the socio-historic outlook of Juche most correctly indicating the position and role of the working masses in socio-history.

What stands in the spotlight in the socio-historic outlook of Juche is the establishment of a new Juche-oriented understanding of the essence of socio-historic development and its law.

The great leader newly expounded that the socio-historic movement is in essence a struggle of the working masses for independence, basing himself on the basic principle of the new socio-historic outlook.

The socio-historic outlook of Juche also gives a scientific exposition of the law of the socio-historic movement, placing the working masses in the centre.

The essential characteristic of the socio-historic movement lies in its being a movement of the subject.

As indicated by Juche philosophy, the movement of nature has no subject, but the movement of society has the subject and the socio-historic movement is unthinkable apart from the action and role of the subject.

The socio-historic outlook of Juche comprehensively elucidated the intrinsic law of the socio-historic movement and established a most correct view of socio-history by defining the socio-historic movement as the movement of the subject and giving a profound scientific exposition of the law of the movement of the subject.

The basic cause and motive force of the socio-historic movement lie in the independent demand and creative force of the working masses.

All the socio-historic movements are given rise to by the desire and demand of the working masses, its subject, for an independent life and promoted by their creative force.

The socio-historic development is made on the basis of the law that as independent consciousness and creative ability of the popular masses, its subject, grow and their role increases, the social relations and social system are transformed and the social position and role of the popular masses further enhanced.

The socio-historic outlook of Juche correctly estimates the function of the objective conditions while attaching decisive importance to the role of the working masses in the socio-historic movement.

The working masses, however, do not comply with the given conditions or lower their vital demand in keeping with them, but set a new, higher demand and constantly advance the history, making more favourable conditions through a struggle for its realisation.

## Man-Centered World Outlook

*Yang Hyong Sop*, President of the Academy of Social Science

The world outlook of Juche philosophy fundamentally differs from all the preceding world outlooks above all in its starting point and basis.

The great leader, basing himself on a profound analysis of the mission of a true world outlook, raised the question of the position and role of man in the world from a new angle as a basic problem of philosophy and put forth the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, which forms the ideological, theoretical and methodological foundation of a true world outlook.

The Juche idea expounds a new, most scientific view in the understanding of the essential characteristics of man, which is an important object of philosophical studies and forms an important content of the philosophical world outlook.

By clarifying for the first time that independence, creativeness and consciousness compose the essential characteristics of man, a social being, the Juche idea gave a perfect philosophical answer as to man, finally smashed all reactionary views distorting the original nature of man and put a historic period to the one-sided view that a social human being has no original nature.

The Juche idea effected a fundamental renovation in the view of the world, too.

Under condition that the materiality of the world and its universal law of movement were clarified, the Juche idea was the first in philosophical history to raise the new question who is the master of the world and wherein lies the strength to remake and transform the world and established a new view of the world that man dominates and transforms nature and society.

The Juche idea newly elucidated the viewpoint and stand towards the world, besides understanding of the world, with man in the centre.

The Juche idea lifted the dignity and value of man which had been crudely trampled underfoot for centuries to the highest plane by giving perfect answers as to the essential characteristics of man and raising the position and role of man to those of the dominator and transformer of the world. Herein lie the great feats accomplished by the Juche idea.

## Historic Roots of Party and Revolution

*Li Jong Ryong*, President of Kumsong Political University

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised the problem of revolutionary traditions as a fundamental problem related to the destinies of the revolution for the first time in history and clearly expounded their essence and position.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a deep analysis of the law of the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the historic lessun of the international communist movement, advanced a unique profound idea that the revolutionary traditions of the working class are established by a leader who paved the road of the revolution, and become a historic root of the party and revolution and a blood vein for the continuation of the revolution.

On the basis of a scientific exposition of the essence and position of the revolutionary traditions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly clarified the law of the inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions.

He scientifically expounded that the struggle for inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions is a struggle for resolutely defending the idea of the leader and embodying it to the end and a struggle for firmly safeguarding the revolutionary exploits and constantly expanding and developing them. In this way he orginally explained that the problem of inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions and the problem of carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the leader constitute an inseparably unified problem and formulated in a unique way the law of the development of revolution that the protracted revolutionary cause of the working class can be brilliantly accomplished only through the course of defending and embodying the revolutionary traditions and inheriting and developing them.

The idea and theory of the revolutionary traditions expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are consistently developed and enriched with new ideological and theoretical wealth along with the development of the revolution in depth.

The glorious party centre defined the purity of the revolutionary traditions as their life and propounded a new idea of thoroughly defending and safeguarding the purity of the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader and his revolutionary exploits.

Our party also expounded anew the law of developing and enriching the revolutionary traditions.

With the exposition of a new truth that the revolutionary traditions are developed and enriched in the historic course of the revolutionary struggle, a broader understanding of the revolutionary traditions was established and a correct guideline was clarified to victorious-ly advance the revolution and construction.

The Juche-based theory of the revolutionary traditions is, indeed, a great one allroundly expounding and comprehensively systematising the theory of the revolutionary traditions, and an undying revolutionary banner which brightly indicates the road of carrying out to the end generation after generation the revolutionary cause started by the leader.

## Guarantee Material and Technical Foundations

*O Hyong Il*, Vice-President of National Economy Institute

To fully realise the independence of the working masses by modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the strategic target of communist construction and the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy represents a line of economic construction for attaining this target.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was the first to propound that independence is what keeps man alive defined the building of material and technical foundations of socialism and communism as an important political task which the party and state of the working class should carry out, regarding economic construction as a means of realising the independence of the working masses.

The Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy guarantees more firmly the position of the master in economic life, too, to the working masses who have become the master of politics, by firmly building a powerful Juche-oriented economy through a continued strict implementation of the line of building an independent national economy after the realisation of industrialization.

It helps build a highly developed economy in which all products for the people's life are so sufficient as to distribute in accordance with the need, an economy in which the comprehensive mechanization and automation have been carried out to let machines do the toilsome labour for the working people and an economy in which production and management as a whole are placed on a high scientific foundation.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that the line of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy is the strategic line fully embodying the law of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

The Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy helped build an economy in which self-reliance is ensured at the highest degree, an economy in which the technical foundation of the country is renewed and an economy in which production and management are strictly placed on a scientific basis, whereby clarifying the content and the level of the development of the material and technical foundations for fully realising the independence of the country and the nation and of the working masses.

A Juche-oriented economy and a modernized and scientized economy are the true picture of the material and technical foundations which are laid in the period of socialist and communist construction and the feature of the future communist economy.

The line of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy set forth by the great leader indicates the most correct way of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism, by putting main stress on the Juche-orientation of the national economy and, at the same modernization and scientization of the economy.

It was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated this line that the precious truth was clarified that the development of the self-sustaining socialist economy and the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism can be completed only through the building of a Juche-oriented economy and a modernized and scientized economy and a scientific theory giving comprehensive answers as to the new law of building these foundations and all problems arising there was established.

## Not Individual but Brain of Working Masses

*U Dal Ho*, Deputy Director of the Kim Il Sung Party Academy

It is a fundamental question decisive of the destiny of the revolution whether a correct view and standpoint on the leader is established or not.

This important question related to the rise or fall of the revolutionary struggle and the future of the cause of socialism and communism was brilliantly solved only by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theretician.

The greatness of the Juche-oriented idea and theory on the leader lies in that they newly propounded the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The Juche-oriented idea and theory on the leader teaches that the leader is a great man who knows better than anyone else the law of the development of history and the urgent demand of the times, the historical tasks of the working class, co-relations among the class forces and the circumstances in which the revolutionary struggle goes on and the ways of carrying out the revolution, who represents most thoroughly the interests of the popular masses and who sees farther than anyone else in the class into the distant future, and that the leader enjoys the absolute trust of the entire people and is held in high esteem in accordance with their organisational will for his extraordinary intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist virtues and for his immortal exploits for the times and the revolution.

The Juche-oriented idea and theory on the leader also open a new formulation of the absolute position of the leader in history by clarifying the fact that the leader is not an individual but the brain of the working masses and the centre of unity and cohesion. By elucidating that the leader guides the popular masses to be the true subject of history, worthwhile makers of a new history and leads them to the victory of revolution, the idea and theory clearly argued the decisive role of the leader.

The greatness of a revolutionary outlook on the leader is that it explains in an integral way not only the most correct viewpoint and stand on the leader but also a genuine attitude and stand to be maintained in attending the leader.

# Widespread Anti-U.S. Sentiments In South Korea

## Pusan Offers Litmus Test

*The Mar. 18 fire which gutted the American Cultural Center in Pusan, south Korea, evidenced the widespread anti-American feeling in south Korea. Prior to the fire several hundreds of handouts were found scattered, which denounced the U.S. "neo-colonial policy" and U.S.-south Korea war manoeuvre "Team Spirit '82".*

*A recent New York Times article (carried in the Mar. 30 Japanese English evening paper "Asahi Evening News") and the Mar. 26 Hong Kong magazine "Far Eastern Economic Review" touched upon the growing anti-American sentiments in south Korea, in particular, after the Kwangju massacre in May 1980. They recalled that the burning happened at Pusan, a traditional center of anti-"government" resistance.*

*Introduced here are gists of those articles:*

### NEW YORK TIMES

The burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan by unknown arsonists on March 18 --an act seen by many Koreans as the most serious anti-American incident in south Korea in decades -- is regarded by non-Communist dissidents, moderate churchmen and other Korean sources as only the latest evidence of growing anti-American sentiment among radical, non-Communist activists here.

In the incident at Pusan, a port city 260 miles south of here, youthful attackers spread gasoline in the hall of the American Cultural Center, causing a fire that destroyed the first floor of the three-story building, killing a student visitor and injuring several others. No Americans were hurt and work quickly resumed in temporary quarters on the second floor. But the police, who said they questioned some 16,000 people nationwide, especially in Seoul, and carried out house-to-house searches in Pusan, have not caught the culprits.

Home Minister Suh Chung Hwa said, "The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was a most atrocious crime committed at a time when relations between Korea and the United States were more solidified than any other time."

Dissidents have charged that the United States fails to maintain and develop "people-to-people" ties. They say the U.S. Embassy here under envoy Richard L. Walker is insensitive to popular concerns over the U.S. role in south Korea and unaware that a wide gap opened between ordinary Koreans and Americans since Chun took power in 1980.

"I think the U.S. and Korea have to learn from the Iran case," said a source close to Kim Dae Jung, the jailed Opposition leader. "The U.S. just supported the Shah, and after he went, the Iranian people turned against the United States. The U.S. didn't have a dialogue directly with the Iranian people."

Dissidents and moderate churchmen said Americans here should not simply dismiss outbreaks of violence as the work of a handful of Communists, and possibly North Korean agents, when the culprits were probably radical but anti-Communist students.

Some Americans here, including Walker, are understood to think that the Pusan arson incident was the work of a handful of Communist-inspired extremists. But that is not how many informed Koreans outside Government see the affair.

"The American Embassy is not functioning well under Mr. Walker, I fear," said a leading pro-American academic.

"They weren't well-informed under the previous ambassador either," he said, referring to William H. Gleysteen Jr. "But now they have got to move fast, to get in touch with a broad range of Koreans."

Dissidents were harsher in their comments about Americans here than at any time in recent years. A church leader with close ties to churches in the United States and West Germany criticized Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the commanding U.S. officer here, for his views on democracy.

"Wickham believes that the Koreans aren't ready for democracy and that democracy isn't ready for Korea," the churchman said. "That's what he has said publicly. But that's a racist view, neo-racism--Koreans aren't good enough to be ranked with Americans, he's saying."

An arson incident at Kwangju in December 1980 in which part of another American Cultural Center was burned had shown anti-American feeling lingered there.

The burning at Pusan appears far more serious than the one at Kwangju however. Pusan is a traditional center of resistance to government in Seoul, as shown by student riots there in 1960 and in 1979 that preceded the downfalls of President Syngman Rhee and Park Chung Hee. "Pusan offers a litmus test," said a church leader here, "it tells one how opinion is changing here, if only Americans would watch it."

### FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW

Police and intelligence agents are conducting a nationwide manhunt for as many as nine arsonists who set fire to the American Cultural Centre in the southern port city of Pusan on March 18. One south Korean student died and three others were severely injured in the blaze. The government immediately tightened security in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Inchon and other urban areas.

Police armed with submachine guns were posted at most major intersections, foreign embassies and hotels, where they searched passers-by. Throughout the country security agents questioned an estimated 16,000 people in the first four days. Some dissident groups were troubled by the possibility that the Pusan attack is being used to justify a new crackdown on the critics of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The prime suspects in the incident are 27-year-old Chong Sun Chol, wanted for his alleged part in setting fire to another American cultural centre in Kwangju in December 1980, and 25-year-old Lee Ho Chol who has been under investigation by the police for his suspected role in campus demonstrations and clandestine labour movements. A Won 20 million (US$28,400) reward for information leading to the arsonists' arrest has been offered.

Home Minister Suh Chung Hwa said the attack was an attempt to disrupt close relations between the United States and south Korea. The statement was made in the context of the current joint US-south Korean military exercise "Team Spirit 82." Suh warned that any person or organisation failing to report pertinent information on the arson to the authorities would face the same punishment as the arsonists.

Official sources said various leaflets were scattered around the area just before the fire. One of them picked up by a diplomatic source contained mostly anti-US slogans, such as: "Under the pretext of being an ally, the US has formed a comprador culture in

The American Cultural Centre building in Pusan was set on fire on Mar. 18 by "anti-government" dissident people. The burning is accepted as the most serious anti-American incident in south Korea. (UPI)

# Increasing Trips to DPRK By Koreans in U.S., Canada

**The Asian Wall Street Journal on its Mar. 15 issue carried an article on increasing numbers of Koreans in the U.S. and Canada who have visited the DPRK.**

**Mr. Norman Thorpe, special to the paper, said the increasing is due to the policy change of the DPRK and the appearance of high-handed Chun Doo Hwan junta and particularly due to its bloody Kwangju massacre.**

**The article said the continuing travel and reciprocation eventually could force a softening of Washington's attitude toward the DPRK.**

**Follows a gist of the article:**

South Korean immigrants in the U.S. and Canada were startled last July to find advertisements in local Korean newspapers inviting them to travel to North Korea.

About the same time, an American scholar of Korean affairs, who had been trying to visit North Korea since 1972, was told he had been granted a visa. A number of other scholars in the U.S., both Korean descendants and non-Koreans, also were invited.

Last year, more people traveled to North Korea from North America than in any year since the Korean War. Nobody seems to know just how many people went -- except perhaps for the North Koreans, and they aren't telling. But based on interviews with a number of those who went, it seems clear that there were at least 50 or 60 travelers in the latter months of 1981, possibly more than during the entire past decade. "There was a quantum increase," says a U.S. official.

### Policy Change Seen

A few dozen travelers still isn't very many, but observers of Korean affairs say the modest surge is nonetheless important. It indicates two things, they say: a policy change by the North Korean government and changing attitude among Korean immigrants overseas.

North Korea seems to be stepping up its efforts to improve relations with the U.S. and has become more collusion with the domestic oligarchy, forcing upon the nation (its) logic of domination." The leaflet accused the US of "perpetuating national division by supporting the fascist military regime..."

Observers say there was no conclusive indication that the leaflet was produced by North Korean saboteurs. Language like this is common in students' anti-government handouts. Probably the fire was the work of dissidents with roots in the campuses.

The fact that the incident took place in Pusan is significant because the city is a traditional bellwether for political discontent, often anticipating or igniting developments in other parts of the country. The demonstrations against the regime of then president Syngman Rhee that ultimately led to its downfall began there in 1960. The Pusan-Masan riots of 1979 were a harbinger of the student-led rebellion in Kwangju in 1980.

Dissident sources say the arson is indicative of widespread anti-American feeling much underestimated by the US. Most recently, there was resentment against the statements attributed to US Ambassador Richard Walker in which he used the phrase "spoiled brats" to describe the south Korean workers' view of student activists **(Review, Mar. 12).**

Anti-American feelings in this country arise from the same source as the anti-government movement, which is based mainly in the churches, campuses and trade unions. Dissidents say that since open criticism of the regime is not permitted, frustration is more likely to express itself violently.

open to visits by Americans. In addition, the controversial rise to power of south Korea's new government appears to have alienated some immigrants abroad, making them willing to have contact with North Korea.

Both of these shifts eventually could influence U.S. policy toward North Korea, so the increased travel hasn't gone unnoticed in Washington or Seoul. The U.S. State Department recently flew about a dozen of the travelers to Washington for a day's discussion to their trips to North Korea.

### Seoul Worried

Seoul is worried that the increased contact eventually might make the U.S. and Canada more willing to negotiate with North Korea, a policy both governments have eschewed since the Korean war. "The South Koreans are quite worried that will lead to an informal relationship, which will lead to a formal relationship, which will lead to dialog from which they are excluded," says a former senior diplomat in Seoul. South Korean representatives have pressed Koreans in the U.S. to censure those who have visited the North, Koreans here say.

It seems clear, however, that most of last year's travelers didn't visit North Korea as supporters of the government there. They included immigrant Christian ministers and even right-leaning scholars such as Hunter College's Donald Zagoria, a frequent guest in Seoul. Another visitor was Lee Chong-Sik, of the University of Pennsylvania, who co-authored a voluminous study of North Korea with conservative scholar Robert Scalapino of the University of California. Mr. Zagoria says other academics whose visits overlapped with his "are not pro-North Koreans or left-wingers."

For Pyongyang to invite such people represents a change in policy. A few Americans and Canadians have gone to North Korea in the past, but aside from a handful of overseas Koreans, journalists and athletes, those invited generally were already sympathetic to the North. Pyongyang currently is "inviting anybody who wants to go," says a Korean professor at a Western U.S. university.

In addition, says Bruce Cumings, who teaches Korean studies at the University of Washington, "1981 was unprecedented because (Pyongyang) had never invited any (non-Korean) scholars who are specialists on Korea or North Korea." Until Mr. Cumings and two other scholars visited the North separately last year, the North Koreans hadn't admitted Korean-speaking Americans unless they were of Korean descent.

### Promoting Cultural Ties

Last year also is believed the first time Pyongyang has permitted tour agents to advertise trips to North Korea among Koreans in North America. "It's very significant that people responded to advertisements," says one tour organizer.

The North Korean diplomat abroad, who asked not to be identified, says Pyongyang has invited more Americans since President Kim Il Sung decided in the fall of 1980 to promote more cultural and scholarly exchange. However, he says overseas Koreans have always been welcome; until recently, they just weren't as willing to come.

Despite the emphasis on scholarly and cultural exchange, most of the visitors found that wasn't the primary subject on their hosts' minds. Although they met with researchers, they also saw North Korean officials -- who stressed that Pyongyang wants better relations with the U.S. The North Koreans are trying "to use scholarly exchange as a foot in the door"

(Continued on page 7)

*S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"*

# Arirang Life at Colliery (4)

(Continued from the No.1,086 issue of The People's Korea)

### *Black Tears*

I suddenly fell forward, or it's better to say that I fell down on the ground. The logs I carried on my shoulders relentlessly bore down on my perspiring body. I frothed at my mouth. Chol Su, walking ahead of me, threw down the logs he had been carrying on his shoulders and ran up to me.

"Hi, Su Mun, are you all right?"

Chol Su removed the logs, which weighed heavily on me, picked up a sharp-edged stone and threw it at an oxygen pipe. The pipe was cracked and fresh air began to be supplied. He dragged me to the pipe and pressed my mouth on it.

When I came to myself, those who were coming down after carrying their logs and those who followed me, surrounded me. They looked down on me with a worried look.

Tears rolled down from my eyes, as I held the pipe in my arms, trembling. I wished I were dead.

"Don't be ashamed of yourself so much or don't be severe with yourself. We all have experienced this one or twice. Everyone does the same in the beginning. There were a few cowards who were unable to endure this and ran away."

A miner in his 30s, standing behind me, said so and comforted me. The word "cowards" pierced my heart. Cowards..... I gnawed my lips. I had to do this job to the last. Why couldn't I do as others did? At least, I could never be a coward. Someone said that everyone had done the same failure. It was not only me who got into a mess like this. I wiped off my black tears, trickling down my cheeks.

"Take a rest here. I will carry your logs."

"No, I'll do myself."

I shouldered the logs again. I clenched my teeth and crawled. When I carried the logs to the face, I found Chong, a faceman, smoking to ignite a blasting fuse.

"Hard job, eh?"

"Yes,....."

I wiped the perspiration from my forehead with stained and blackened gloves.

"At first, the job is hard. It was the same to all. You'll become soon accustomed to this job and feel easy."

"I hope so....."

"You don't look like a man to do this kind of rough work..... No one come to work at a mine without a reason..... Anyway, let's help each other."

"Thank you very much."

"Go away quickly. I have to strike a light to the blasting fuse. If you don't go down to the second mid-level, you will be in danger."

I went down to the second mid-level. After a while miners came down one after another. Dynamite blew up continuously for a time and levels shook terribly. Coal and coal dust fell on my head. Powder smoke filled the levels. Strong smell was offensive to the nose and I was unable to open my eyes as the smoke irritated them.

But, miners crawled up the levels through the smoke. To me, their figures showed their deep and strong attachment to life–miners working in the pit thousands of meters deep under bad working conditions at the risk of their lives. We had to dig more coal. My desire to earn money spurred me to work harder.

After a while, coal began to come down in tubs. Chol Su and I poured the coal into a mine car and ran to the coal tubs on the first mid-level. When a mine car toppled and coal was scattered, the coal was carried by a mine car directly connected with iron plates. Coal dust and powder smoke barred the way. We went into and came out of it repeatedly.

### *Years*

I became accustomed to my work day by day. When I worked in the daytime, I slept at night, and vice versa. This was repeated and the years passed.

Azalea flower bloomed at the foot of the mountain and drizzling rain washed away coal dust. And summer came.

In June cuckoos sang softly in a pine wood over the fence.

A half year has passed since I began to work in the coal mine. It was on a holiday. We had two holidays a month.

Chol Su and I, sitting on a porch, were looking at the mountains which were now green.

"It seems to be yesterday that you came here. Half a year has passed. At that time the mountain was covered with snow."

Chol Su said, while fondling his one-year-old baby, Song Jin, in his lap.

"After work, you would drink like a fish and weep. You don't do so now. Are you become accustomed to your work?"

Un Gyong, the only sister of Chol Su, came out from a room and edged herself into a conversation.

"Who cried? That's a joke isn't it?" I said.

"Su Mun, when you are drunk, you shouted 'Hell, is it work for a human being? The work is killing me.' Then, you would talk about the past and in the end you would begin to sob," Un Gyong said.

"Don't tease me!"

A local train for Seoul passed with a whistle through houses, whose roofs were stained with coal dust. Even in the afternoon sun, I found signs of a wretched life in a mine town.

Chol Su's father quaffed off several glasses of wine and went out, carrying Song Jin piggyback. We took a guitar and went to the pine wood, full of the reminiscences of our childhood days. We could never return to the past. However, we stood there as we had done in the past. A river flowing through the pine wood ran thick. (To be continued)

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(Continued from page 6)

says an American scholar.

The North Korean diplomat says Pyongyang's main aim is to initiate dialog with the U.S., something Mr. Kim has proposed repeatedly. Washington has steadfastly refused to talk to Pyongyang unless Seoul is included. "We'll continue knocking at the door of America," says the diplomat.

### Revised Political Views

Whatever its objective, Pyongyang believes it was helped by events in south Korea when Gen. Chun Doo Hwan was maneuvering to become President. The diplomat says those developments, particularly the bloody Kwangju insurrection, caused Korean Americans to revise their political views.

Some Koreans who have traveled to the North say the diplomat's analysis is correct. A well-known Korean professor with strong conservative credentials insists "I'm anti-Communist." But he says: "Events in south Korea weren't too pleasing – particularly the Kwangju incident. South Korea used to monopolize legitimacy, but some of the things the military did upset people."

Other visitors expressed simpler reasons for going. "I wanted to know North Korea more," says a professor at a Midwest university who traveled to the North in a group of six American professors of Korean ancestry. "Reading about North Korea and doing research is one thing. But I wanted to have first-hand knowledge of the place."

Another probable factor is that Pyongyang is becoming more sophisticated and toning down some of its propaganda. In the past, visitors often were expected to publicly endorse the North Korean system. But that wasn't the case in 1981, the visitors say. "We don't attach any political or pro-North or anti-South meaning," says the tour organizer. "We want an open door and that's it." This approach has made it easier for overseas Koreans to decide to go.

### Humoring Their Guests

North Koreans also have learned more about humoring their guests. For example, Kim Shiung-Nak, a Christian minister from Los Angeles, told Korean-language newspapers that when he had a meal with President Kim, the President invited him to say grace. Other visitors were allowed to see relatives they had long been separated from. South Koreans have grown up on a diet of Seoul propaganda that paints the North as bleakly as possible, so many visitors were surprised by what they found. "The exile newspapers are full of accounts of trips to North Korea that are generally favorable," says Mr. Cumings.

"Of seven or eight Koreans at the State Department meeting," says a man who attended, "only one was clearly defending south Korea. Among the others, there were varying degrees of objectivity about the North. Two or three were bowled over by their visits."

One result of the trips is that professors at two U.S. universities are planning to invite North Korean scholars to visit the U.S., which hasn't happened before. Seoul probably will object strenuously. But if the increased travel continues and becomes reciprocal, it eventually could force a softening of Washington's rigid prohibition against any dealings with North Korea.

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(Continued from page 3)

*– Report by Finance Minister –*

cent greater than that of last year, to the power and extracting industries.

The power industry will speed up the construction of the hydraulic power stations including the Wiwon, Namgang and Maekjon lockgate facilities to the maximum, and continue to vigorously go ahead with the expansion project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant to increase the generating capacity markedly.

The mining industry will reconstruct on an expansion basis big coal and ore mines including the Anju District, Sunchon District and Tokchon District coal mines and the Musan and Komdok mines and actively push ahead with the development of new promising coal and ore mines with favourable production conditions.

This year we will readjust the existing machine plants, supplement those processes which are non-existent and raise the proportion of stamp forging and pressing methods to further develop the machine-building industry in accordance with the demands of the technical revolution at a higher stage.

The Government of the Republic raised it as an important task in the socialist economic construction this year to strengthen transport work and envisages the disbursement of a large amount of fund to this domain.

In order to bring about a new change in the production of mass consumption goods by rapidly developing the light industry, the state will direct much fund to this domain.

This year the existing fishing boats will be speedily made modern and universal, ship-repair bases and bases for the production of fishing tools be firmly built and fish catch be further raised in the domain of fisheries.

Along with this, the capacities of the existing freezing factories will be used to the maximum, and more processing facilities be built up to freeze, store and process more fish.

The Government of the Republic will increase the allocation of fund to the agricultural domain by 12 per cent above last year so as to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's agriculture-first policy and effect a new change in grain production.

A vigorous drive to further enlarge the area under cultivation and chemicalization of agriculture be actively promoted this year.

To construct more modern dwelling houses and build up towns and villages better this year, the state will spend 9 per cent more fund than that of last year.

**Social and Cultural Measures**

The Government of the Republic envisages a 5 per cent increase of the expenditure for social and cultural measures above last year with a view to accelerating the cultural revolution and fully meeting the social and cultural needs of the working people.

The state will increase this year disbursement of fund for education to 106 per cent compared with last year.

This year the Government of the Republic will send again a stupendous amount of educational aid fund and stipends to the compatriots in Japan.

It will increase expenses for science, culture, public health and physical culture and sports this year.

Besides, the state budget for this year envisages a colossal allocation of fund to better enforce many communistic policies for the benefit of our people.

**National Defense**

This year the Government of the Republic will direct 14.5 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defence in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and safeguard the people's security.

**Korean Paintings "Boat under Willow Trees" By Kang Se Hwang (1713-1791)**

# Pyongyang on "14th U.S.-S. Korea Security Consultative Meet"

**The DPRK Government on April 6 defined a March 31 joint statement of U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger and south Korean counterpart Chu Yong Bok as a "war document" to justify the American presence in south Korea and ignite a nuclear war in Korea. The statement was published at the end of the "14th U.S.-south Korea security consultative meeting" held in Seoul on Mar. 30-31 with "Team Spirit '82" underway.**

**A fierce denunciation came in the statement issued by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry that day.**

**The statement reads in full: (Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)**

### Fictitious "Threat from North"

At a time when the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique were inciting the war climate with the war exercises "Team Spirit '82" directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger crawled into south Korea and had a confab with the south Korean puppet clique called "the 14th south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" on March 30 and 31, which culminated in the publication of a "joint statement."

In the "joint statement," raising an outcry over fictitious "threat of the north," the U.S. imperialists let out a string of bellicose and aggressive words claiming that the "security" of south Korea is "essential for the security of the United States" and that they "are firmly determined" to "defend" south Korea and render immediate and practical aid to south Korea for "driving back an armed attack" on it, in accordance with the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," and so on and so forth.

Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade the south."

For a peaceful solution of Korea's reunification question, the DPRK Government has made constructive proposals many a time and is still bending every possible effort for their realisation.

This is a stark fact known to the whole world.

Yet the U.S. imperialists continue harping on the "threat of southward invasion" and threaten and blackmail us, blaring that they would invariably guarantee the "security" of south Korea with the nuclear umbrella.

This is intended to maintain their tottering colonial military fascist rule over south Korea by giving a shot in the arm to the south Korean puppet clique facing their doom and hasten the preparations for another war in Korea.

### War Document

The U.S. imperialists in the "joint statement" were outspoken in revealing their wild design to continue reinforcing their aggression armed forces in south Korea, claiming that the sharp reinforcement of their aggression forces occupying south Korea during the last one year was a practical token of their "firm determination" to "defend" south Korea and was an important contribution to peace in Northeast Asia.

The U.S. imperialists in the "joint statement" assured that for the "improvement of defence" of south Korea they would assist it in various domains including technical equipment sales and foreign military sales loans and the United States would "continue to give active cooperation" in its "munition industry development." They also drivelled that they would make all efforts for the "increase of the south Korea-U.S. joint defence capacity."

In the "joint statement" the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets claimed that such "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercises" as "Team Spirit '82" now at their height are "conducive" to the "maintenance of the combat posture" and "elimination of aggression" and agreed upon continuation of these exercises in the future for "maintaining and strengthening the combat posture," early sale of war supplies worth 2,000 million dollars to south Korea for coping with a "state of emergency" and transfer of weapons to south Korea without approval of U.S. Congress "in case of emergency."

Earlier, on March 29, they held the "fourth south Korea-U.S. joint military committee meeting" in Seoul, at which they examined the "combat preparations" and "strategic points" of the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command" and discussed "concrete proposals" for "increasing the combat power" of the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces."

All these facts clearly show that the "joint statement" of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets is a war document openly revealing their intention to justify the former's occupation of south Korea, round off the preparedness for igniting a new war of aggression and commit even a nuclear war without hesitation against the will and desire of the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Furthermore, Weinberger, the boss of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, toured Japan prior to the "south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" and made haste with the formation of the "triangular military alliance of south Korea, the United States and Japan" and hatched a plot to inveigle the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into a Korean war. This brings to light how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to kindle another war of aggression in Korea.

In the "joint statement" the U.S. imperialist aggressors opposed the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and dissolution of the "U.N. forces command," going against the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly, while stringing out absurd phraseology about "maintenance of durable peace" and "relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula.

Due to the ever more reckless manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and another war, peace is now exposed to a grave threat and a danger of war breaking out any moment is growing still further in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, the very ones who are staging reckless powder-reeking war exercises almost every day in south Korea, bringing the situation to the brink of war, are now talking loudly about "peaceful unification," "relaxation of tension" and the like. This is, indeed, a ridiculous and shameless act.

The "joint statement" that came after U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's confab with the south Korean puppet clique fully proves that the U.S. imperialists refuse to give up their design to block reunification of Korea and reduce south Korea to their permanent colony and military base.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppet clique put down the ever growing desire of the south Korean people for national reunification and their anti-U.S., anti-Chon Du Hwan fighting spirit.

The "joint statement" issued by them has aroused fiercer wrath of the world peace-loving people and made it all the clearer that the Chon Du Hwan clique is a traitor never to be condoned.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scathingly denounce the "joint statement of the south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" issued at the end of the confab between war bosses of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets as a vicious challenge to the peace-loving Korean people and a violation of peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality, discontinue the reckless play with fire threatening peace and security of Korea and the world and withdraw at once from south Korea with all their aggression troops and lethal weapons including nuclear arms, taking off the "U.N. forces" helmet in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly.

If the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets persist in the aggression and war manoeuvres, defying our repeated warnings, they will face a stern judgement by history and people.

# *Seoul's Rice Bribery: NSP Chief Wirepuller*

As already reported by the Mar. 20 issue of The People's Korea, charges of a multimillion-dollar bribery scheme in which American and European rice dealers are said to have paid off south Korean officials, have sounded alarm bells in Seoul and Washington.

According to reports from Washington, as the scandal took new intensity when the Congress started to investigate the case, the Department of State put pressure upon the persons and organizations concerned to draw a veil over the fact. At a hearing of the House Agriculture Committee on Cotton, Rice and Sugar held on Mar. 16, Antony Alfred, Assistant Secretary of State, warned against any moves to inquire into the case, saying that the continuing disputes over the rice bribery would harm the "friendly relations" between the U.S. and south Korea.

The People's Korea, from sources in the U.S., obtained remarkably interesting information on the new bribery case.

A source close to Pacific International Rice Mills Inc., one of the two rice dealers allegedly involved into the scandal, said that the U.S. rice traders used not $6 million but at least $10 million in overcharges to bribe the officials of the south Korean Office of Supply, taking them to favorable deals.

It was disclosed that Pacific International had paid more than $4 million to "certain individuals" in the Office of Supply to secure future rice deals when it shipped 40,000 tons of rice to south Korea last October. In addition, Agroprom, a Swiss concern based in Geneva, is said to have bribed the south Korean officials for the favor of securing the sale.

In connection with this, U.S. Congressmen emphasized in a letter sent to Gen. Chon Du Hwan on Dec. 19 last year that the Office of Supply agreed to pay prices "substantially above the market" and, as a result, it received $12 million from the two concerns.

According to a U.S. source, Son Jang Rae, minister of the south Korean embassy in the U.S., who is a head of the U.S. branch of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly, Korean Central Intelligence Agency), masterminded the illegal use of public money.

The sources said that Son Jang Rae is widely known in the U.S. as a wirepuller who chose the two rice traders as rice suppliers in order to raise a vast amount of political funds under the protection of Gen. Chon.

Another U.S. source who is also familiar with the internal affairs of the Seoul junta pointed out that the officials of the south Korean embassy in the U.S. was always involved in illegal rice deals between the U.S. and south Korea, including the Tongsun Park scandal in the late 1970s.

In the 1977 Tongsun Park case, Ryang Du Won, head of the U.S. branch of the KCIA, assisted Tongsun Park (Korean name – Pak Tong Sun) in doing his work. Through the rice deal with the U.S., the south Koreans have received a vast sum of money as a political fund.

"We realize that Korea has gained vast amounts of political funds in overcharges of rice imported from the U.S." (The Mar. 11 issue of south Korean daily Hanguk Ilbo)

### Allen's Seoul Trip

A plan to import rice from the U.S. last year was drawn up in September 1980 when Gen. Chon became the strongman. At that time, the Chon junta decided to import 2,600,000 tons of rice from the U.S. on the pretext of a bad crop of rice that year. Actually, however, south Korea bought 2,400,000 tons of rice.

As a result, the price of rice declined sharply and the south Korean farmers suffered serious losses. It is said that around 800,000 tons of old rice is stockpiled in houses.

In addition to the rice deal with the Pacific International Rice Mills, the Office of Supply imported 100,000 tons of U.S. rice from Connel Rice and Sugar Co. with which the office had previous transactions in rice.

The U.S. source said that the Seoul authorities imported rice from Pacific International for the first time. The source also said that the persons concerned with the U.S.-south Korea rice deal regarded Son Jang Rae as a wirepuller who recommended Pacific International as a new rice exporter.

The source emphasized that Reagan's former security adviser Richard Allen visited south Korea from Mar. 21 to 25 under the secret orders of the U.S. administration which is trying to conceal facts about the case.

The former security adviser is said to have had a series of talks with some high-ranking officials of the Chon junta to prevent the persons concerned from telling the fact.

The above-mentioned facts clearly show that the ongoing "campaign to eliminate three major negative psychological elements" has no effect because the Chon junta itself is taking the lead in spreading corruption and in taking irresponsible attitude.

**(Continued from page 4)**

imperialism and independence and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle indicated by the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung that our people were able to vigorously wage the anti-imperialist struggle, not having any illusion about imperialism, achieve the unity and cohesion with the socialist countries, the international communist movement and the peoples of the new-emerging forces and non-aligned countries on the basis of independence and contribute to steadily expanding and strengthening the world revolutionary forces.

It is the basic principle consistently maintained by the great leader and the main feature of his ideological, theoretical and practical activities to solve all problems in conformity with the interests of our revolution and the specific conditions of our country from the stand of Juche, strictly rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism.

The course of his ideological and theoretical activities has been a course of achieving an impeccable integration between theory and practice, cognition and remoulding.

The ideological and theoretical activities and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are immensely broad, profound and many sided in their width, depth and scope.

They cover all stages and all fields of the revolution and construction from the basic principle of the revolution to the concrete method and style of work of the functionaries, from the underground revolutionary struggle for seizing power to the building of the future communist society, the supreme idea of mankind, and from politics and economy to ideology and morality, culture and military affairs.

For so comprehensive and many-sided ideological and theoretical activities and the revolutionary leadership of the respected leader, his revolutionary idea could be a great revolutionary idea lightening the road of the struggle of all countries and all peoples in different stages of development and an encyclopedic revolutionary theory giving allround scientific and theoretical answers to all problems arising in the accomplishment of the cause of the independence of the working masses and could bring a great turn striking the world people with admiration in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The exploits of the respected leader who, by founding the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea, opened a new era of the revolution, laid deep and strong roots for a continuous victory of the cause of Juche and has led the cause of the independence of the working masses along a road of victory, will shine through all ages along with human history.

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